

NOWELL, SHEAT & HARRIS

For the benefit of those who did not attend our opening bargain sale this season we have arranged for another

SPECIAL SALE

Commencing Saturday, May 5th. For one solid week we will give every customer a special bargain to emphasize the truthfulness of our advertisement.

NOWELL, SHEATS & HARRIS.

Jackson's Administration.

WARM TIMES IN HIS CABINET—HOTTER IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

[BY MAJOR WILLIAM HOYT.]

Mr. Editor: I will proceed rapidly with my recollections of Jackson's first year of his administration, 1839. I suppose that most of your readers are better supplied with historical and encyclopedic than I am.

I will try, Mr. Editor, to give the complexion of the Legislature of South Carolina in 1839, as near as I can recollect. Charleston, ten Union men, six Nullifiers; all the parishes, nullification except one that was represented by Stroble, afterwards a citizen of this county; all the Sand Hill districts, Union. Edgefield, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, Richland, Georgetown, Pendleton nullification. Abbeville, and Laurens divided. Young, the only Nullifier in Laurens elected, Irby, defeated. The Union ticket in York elected by a majority of thirteen votes.

A Recent Convention in Canada of Epworth Leaguers, Christian Endeavorers, and members of other young people's societies, inaugurated a new crusade against the traffic in intoxicants.

From Jones Seminary. CAROLINA SPARTAN: Thinking perhaps your readers would not object to a few hints from this beautiful, romantic and secluded spot, I will endeavor to tell you something about it.

On the 1st day of May the school gave an entertainment, called the "May Pole Dance." Twenty-four beautiful girls, dancing around the May Pole, played the ribbons beautifully.

On Saturday night, the 5th inst., a "Tackey party" was given, which was a grand success. Most of the girls expected themselves to see who could be the tackiest, and some very ridiculous costumes were presented.

Appendicitis the Latest Fad.

Have you got the new disorder? If you haven't 'tis in order. To succumb to it at once without delay. It is called appendicitis. Very different from gastritis. Or the common trash diseases of the day. It's a pleasant happy frolic. Something like a winter cliche. That has often jarred our inner organs some.

The Constitution of the Democratic Party of South Carolina. ADOPTED AT COLUMBIA ON THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1890, AND AMENDED SEPTEMBER 21, 1892.

Article 1. There shall be one or more Democratic Clubs organized in each Township or ward, each of which Clubs shall have a distinct title.

Article 2. The meetings of the clubs should be frequent after the opening of the caucus, and some member of the club or invited speaker deliver an address at each meeting, if practicable.

Article 3. The president shall have power to call an extra meeting of the club, and one-fourth of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 4. The clubs in each county shall be held together and operate under the control of a County Executive Committee, which shall consist of one member from each club, to be elected by the respective clubs, but these powers to be exercised by the County Executive Committee.

Article 5. County Democratic Conventions shall be composed of delegates elected by the several local clubs, one delegate for every twenty-five voters, as shown by the poll list made at the preceding primary election, and one delegate for a majority fraction thereof.

Article 6. It shall be the duty of each County Executive Committee to appoint meetings in their respective counties to be addressed by the candidates for the General Assembly and for the different County offices, all of whom excepting Trial Justices and Masters, shall be elected by the primary on the last Tuesday in August of each election year under the same rules and regulations herein-before provided.

Governor Tillman Talks.

HE SAYS HE HAS NO AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE THE NEW LAW.

Shortly after the decision was filed a copy of it was taken to Governor Tillman, and he was asked point blank what he had to say about the change in the situation and the enforcement of the new law. The Governor said: "I am glad that we know what the law is at last, and will be able to stop all this floundering about in the sea of uncertainty. I am only sorry that they did not leave me the constabulary to help enforce it."

The Governor replied: "What machinery have I got to do anything with. The sheriffs and police are under other officers. They are not under my control. I can only lend my moral support to the law and what 'official support' I may have, but I wish you would tell me what authority I've got. I of course want to see this law enforced just as much as any other law."

"Governor isn't your proclamation taking control of the police of the towns and cities of force yet. 'My proclamation' said the Governor, 'was only of force until the dispensary law was declared off. That law being no longer law, I have no longer power to enforce it.'"

"But you could rescind that proclamation now and make use of it to enforce the prohibition law, couldn't you?" "How could I do that? The necessity does not now exist for issuing the proclamation."

"Well suppose the municipal authorities find they cannot enforce the law, what then?" "You are taking for granted that they cannot." "Yes, I am."

The Governor then said: "Well, we had better wait and see before we undertake to discuss idealities. I'm not discussing idealities that might arise six months hence. I never undertake to cross a bridge until I get to it. I have no machinery to enforce this law. Before I had machinery. I took charge of the local police then for a specific purpose, the emergency having arisen. I did that because it was said that the other machinery I had at command to enforce a law were ineffectual and bloodshed. The people, that is, many of them, now have what they say they have been wanting. I am willing to let them try it."

The above is taken from the State of last Wednesday. Commenting on the Governor's stand in this matter the State says: "When interviewed yesterday about the decision of the Supreme Court, Governor Tillman said: 'I am glad that we will be able to stop all this floundering about in the sea of uncertainty.'"

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment.

Diphtheria.

Some years ago, the following appeared in one of our leading American newspapers.

A young man in the West, whose arm had been amputated, was attacked with diphtheria before his limb had healed. To the surprise of his physician, the matter incident to diphtheria appeared on the stump of the arm, instead of depositing itself as usual in the throat, and the case proved to be a very mild one. The doctor profited by this strong intimation from nature, to whom many of his professions pay very little heed, and when next called to visit a diphtheritic patient, blustered his chest. There most of the deposits showed themselves, and the patient speedily recovered."

At the time the above appeared—1881—our literature on diphtheria was not only brief, but highly contradictory. I had come to the conclusion that the disease was a specific poison involving the entire system, and not a local disorder; that the characteristic eruptions appeared in the throat, not because it was any part of its morbid law to do so, but because the thinness of the lining of the throat afforded the most favorable place for external manifestation; and not only the most favorable, but the most dangerous, especially with young children. I had seen unmistakable diphtheritic deposits in fresh wounds on various parts of the body, and in the female genital tract, and had asked myself the question: Is it possible to bring this poison to the surface, on some part of the body, where it can be more directly and successfully combated than in the throat? I found by cautious experimenting that I could not "drive it out" by internal medication. Then I decided to try blisters on the upper part of the chest, though up to that time I had never seen such treatment advised.

I was soon called to a neighborhood where diphtheria in a malignant form was raging; there had been several deaths, and some twenty children were then suffering from the dread disorder. The physician who had charge of the fatal cases had given up in despair and vacated the field.

In the first house to which I was called there were four cases, the youngest, a boy of three years, seeming beyond all aid; swallow he could not, and his struggles for breath were frightful. Using either iodine and croton oil, prepared a blistering fluid, and with a small brush applied freely to the upper portion of the child's throat, and lower portion of the chest. This was practically all I did for that case at that hour, all I could do in fact for every attempt to swab out the throat or administer internal remedies, met with such violent opposition that instant suffocation was threatened. After attending to the other cases, I left the house, promising to return in a few days. Upon returning, I found that the blister had done its work in well shape; the entire area painted was well relieved. Upon opening the blister, a sticky yellowish-colored purulent fluid escaped. In two hours the blistered surface was thickly covered with genuine diphtheritic deposits, the child could breathe with comparatively little difficulty and no longer objected to remedies per mouth and in fact made a speedy recovery.

During the two weeks immediately following the seeing of this case, I treated twenty six cases of diphtheria and lost none. In every serious case I blistered and have continued the practice ever since. I am got one of those pure bred jacks, who claim to be able to cure every case of diphtheria—the man hasn't been born that can do it, and no one but a quack and a fool at that would claim it, but I do claim to have been successful beyond the average, in the treatment of diphtheria, and I give the blistering part of the treatment large credit. Try it. J. F. LOCKE, M. D. Pillsbury, Minn.

The Study of the Bible. Some time since, when "the autocrat of the breakfast table" was asked to advise a student of English literature in the selection of books, Dr. Holmes named the Bible and Shakespeare as comprising the brightest thought and the most scholarly English to be found in the language. In line with the sage reasoning of the Boston scholar, the religious community in Washington has recently joined hands with the American Society of Religious Education, whose purpose is to enlist the scholars of the country in devising more thoughtful methods of Bible study than have hitherto obtained.

Already fifty prominent scholars, who will be divided into four classes, to consider the family, the college, the closet and the Sunday-school, have been chosen as fellows of the society, and the work is to be carried on in earnest throughout the land. Annually these representatives of the society will be called together in Washington, and will join in a symposium of Bible papers, and read and discuss systems of instruction. The plan of disseminating the new system of study and instruction in Bible lore, through fraternalities who will systematically carry the work into the hearts of families and Sunday-schools, is novel and altogether admirable.

Aside from the uplifting spiritual enlightenment that must come from special study of the Bible, carried forward under such auspices, the study of the best examples to be found of English literature is no inconsiderable factor in this educational propaganda. Following the lines of the government Bureau of Education, the headquarters of the society in Washington will continue an extensive collection of all publications relating to the Bible, which will be accessible to the public at all times. It would seem that the aid of the Christian Endeavor societies, already existing and admirably organized, might well be employed as adjuncts to the promotion of the systematic study of the Bible, undertaken by the fraternalities authorized to disseminate the good work. Religion and literature will go hand in hand in this new crusade, so auspiciously inaugurated.—New York Mail and Express.

The Populists of Rutherford county held a meeting last week. Although the meeting had been well advertised, very few people attended.

The Sumter Light Infantry, which at first refused to march on Darlington, has been restored to its former status by our most noble Governor.

Gen. Clement A. Evans and Mr. Atkinson are having an exciting race for Governor over in Georgia. The Evans papers claim his election by a large majority.

Col. Gideon Lee, who married the daughter of Thos. G. Clemson, of Fort Hill, and who contested his will, dropped dead from heart disease at San Antonio, Texas, on April 22.

There was one death in the Coxy detachment at Washington last Tuesday. The board of health visited their quarters and decided that they would have to move as the location was such as to breed contagious diseases.

Will the white voters of South Carolina support the National Democracy, or follow the North-Western combination? They will have to answer that one of these days for the logical result of Tillmanism is to land with both feet right into the Populist ranks.

When you find a candidate for State or Federal office, whose sole argument is abuse of Cleveland and Democracy, you may set him down as a Third Party man. If you follow such, you will be made to consort with Cozyites, Anarchists and all the turbulent and lawless elements that have recently floated to the surface of our political whirlpool.

A burglar entered the rooms of nearly fifty students at Foughkespie, N. Y., and was helping himself to watches and other valuables. Two cadets, Hugh Bullock and Harold B. Lewis, of Georgia, heard him moving around. They hid in the hall and as he was making his way out they fired on him and caused his capture and perhaps his death.

The Georgia Waycross Herald thus speaks of the hugging power and propensity of the Atlanta Constitution: "With one arm around the Populists of Alabama and the other around the Populists of South Carolina, the Atlanta Constitution attempts to read the Democrats of Ware out of the party. But we are in our father's home and we are going to remain."

Miss Vivian Castle, daughter of Ex-Congressman Castle, of Minnesota, was shot while in a barber's chair in Minneapolis. She was a wild and wayward young woman and was absent from her home without leave of her parents. She went with a drummer to a restaurant for breakfast. A rain coming up she remained in the restaurant and told the proprietor she would go up stairs to the barber's shop and have her hair dressed. She went to sleep while in the barber's chair. The barber's wife entered the room and saw her husband leaning over a woman blazed away with a pistol and severely, if not fatally, wounded Miss Castle.

On Saturday night, the 5th inst., a "Tackey party" was given, which was a grand success. Most of the girls expected themselves to see who could be the tackiest, and some very ridiculous costumes were presented.

In the Seminary is a Library consisting of 700 volumes to which the girls have access and many weary hours are made pleasant by reading these volumes. School closes June 14th, when we will leave the lovely scenes for the dearer ones at home.

With best wishes to the readers and success to the SPARTAN, I am sincerely yours, EMMA RUDISAILL.

All Healing, N. O.

Will any one tell me what and old Irish can do when gay, handsome young beaux refuse to woo. She can't marry none, unless he proposes.—I'm in a dilemma and my bed is not roses. One I long for Harry and Willie and Fred. And think I could be happy with old Ned. But to lose them all—oh sorrowful day. Heaven avert such a sad fate, I pray.

When Harry was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.